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August 24, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III AUGUST 24, 1918 No. 13

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

DIDN'T you feel a thrill of pride when you read in the *Woman Citizen* that the first gas hospital unit sent to France from the United States had been installed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as one of the three units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.? What serial or story could carry greater interest for the progressive, up-to-date woman who is doing her bit in the war than the story of the wonderful work of these hospitals as told in the *Citizen* from week to week?

The news of the progress made by the hospitals and their work is only one of many interesting features to be found in the magazine. Despite numerous delays and vexations suffered by the Federal Suffrage Amendment, the stories which tell of its progress in the Senate and throughout the country are becoming more vitally interesting every week. A bit of history which will directly affect the lives of millions of women is in the making, and the one medium through which the women can keep fully posted on the rapid march of suffrage events is their own magazine—the political journal for women in this country.

It is as an official and authoritative medium of political news relating to and affecting women that the *Citizen* gains its greatest hold upon its readers.

"I am with you in all your efforts and glory in your bravery," writes Mrs. L. O. F. Austin of Toledo, a 77-year old suffragist, who hopes to live "to see things righted."

The *Citizen* will "carry on" with undiminished vigor until the final goal is reached. "Our cause is marching on. I do not want to miss a number," is the cheering word from Mrs. A. M. A. Pickler of Faulkton, South Dakota. "I hope and pray with thousands of other women that we may go over the top in the Senate soon," she continues.

Messages like this, of course, are of the sort which cheer. Others that arouse great satisfaction and a feeling of pleasure are the ones which tell of the various methods by which readers are extending the usefulness of the *Citizen*. We like to think that our sphere of usefulness is broadened every day, for the *Citizen* is distinctly a magazine of service—for men and women interested in the progress of true democracy.

"A Lucy Stone birthday subscription for someone who wants the magazine but feels she cannot afford it," is the way Miss Ellen Taylor of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, accounts for the extra dollar in her envelope.

"For two copies where they will do the most good," is the word from Mrs. Josiah G. Munro of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in explanation of the added amount on her check.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

August 10th	*August 17th*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota.	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin
9. New York	9. New York
10. Massachusetts	10. Massachusetts
11. Virginia	11. Ohio
12. Ohio	12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina, Kentucky	23. South Carolina, Kentucky
24. Tennessee, Arkansas	24. Tennessee, Arkansas
25. Washington	25. Washington
26. North Dakota	26. North Dakota
27. Rhode Island, Mississippi	27. Rhode Island, Mississippi
28. Nebraska	28. Nebraska
29. Washington	29. Washington
30. North Carolina, Kansas	30. North Carolina, Kansas
31. Vermont	31. Vermont

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

August 24, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Will Women Remember?

BEHIND William P. Hobby's victory over James E. Ferguson as a candidate for the Governorship of Texas, lay a chain of events: In 1916 Mr. Ferguson, who was then Governor of Texas, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis.

This was the year in which five national parties, every political party of consequence, came out with an endorsement of woman suffrage as a plank in their platforms for the presidential elections.

At that convention Governor Ferguson showed himself far behind the democratic thought of the time. He was selected spokesman for the Democratic anti-suffragists and brought in a minority report refusing any consideration of woman suffrage in the Democratic platform.

After this Governor Ferguson returned to his own State of Texas and was impeached—not for his dullness in not hearing the death knell of special masculine privileges which was tolling all over the world, not for his political blindness in not seeing the dawn of woman's new day, not for any of those things—for maladministration of state funds.

And indignant Texas women set it down as an insolence to all women that a man who could not himself command the trust of his fellow citizens should have tried to keep honest women from the ballot. Governor Ferguson tried to start something against Texas women's political liberty in 1916, but he did not finish it. The women finished it at the primaries on July 27th.

"OUR purpose," he had shouted in the St. Louis Convention, "is to prevent suffrage states from undertaking to tell other states what they should do. Does anyone believe that Woodrow Wilson can be intimidated by the swish of the skirts of the few hundred thousand suffragists in the United States?"

Much water has gone under political bridges since 1916. The tide of woman suffrage has risen like a flood—and President Woodrow Wilson himself has acclaimed it.

Texas women have received the right to vote in their state primaries, and for months they have been preparing their campaign—a campaign against the man whose ideas about women and whose official record are alike hateful to American womanhood. For women want clean government and a square deal. Women of Texas enrolled for the primaries in numbers so great that at first they were disbelieved. More women enrolled than there were men voting for President in the Texas presidential elections, nearly 400,000 in all. And when the primary returns were all in, it was found that James E. Ferguson had been defeated by a majority of 250,000.

Texas women remembered.

Missouri Sentiment

NEWSPAPER reports indicate that the tremendous wave of Federal Suffrage sentiment which has been sweeping the country during the summer months threatens to inundate Missouri politicians who are still opposing the adoption of the Amendment. Practically all of the candidates for the state Legislature are said to have declared themselves in favor of suffrage and have promised to vote for its ratification as soon as it is submitted to the states by the Senate.

"I am amazed to learn that there still are Missourians so short-sighted as to continue roughening the road for the men and women who are campaigning in behalf of the Federal Amendment," said State Auditor Andrew J. Russell of Illinois, in the report of a recent address delivered by him in St. Louis. "I thought the species was extinct in this latitude. Politicians or any other persons who depend on public favor are digging their own graves when at this stage of the nation's development they attempt to stand in the way of suffrage."

"It seems to me the politicians of Missouri for their own good should get into the band wagon. I cannot understand the attitude of Senator Reed, who has been credited with astuteness, especially when the leader of his party considers suffrage in line with his war plans and asks for it from the White House. From a purely partisan standpoint, of course, such opposition is but water on the wheels of the Republicans."

IN the death of SENATOR GALLINGER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE the suffrage cause has lost a long-time friend whose loyalty has been often proved.

Suffragists all over the country mourn his loss and offer their sincere sympathy to his family and friends.

The Value of Being Constituents

From Senator Calder

OTHER times, other manners. Time was when, if women were constituents, they didn't know it. Now, take notice!

Many suffrage women who reside in the Fifth Congressional District of Brooklyn have received the following letter from United States Senator William M. Calder, a letter much appreciated as a courtesy extended by the Senator and as an indication of the decided change that has recently been observed in the attitude of the public official toward his women constituents:

"The New York State Legislature of 1917 reapportioned the Congressional Districts of Brooklyn. As a result, the District in which you reside has no Member of Congress.

"In view of that fact, I am now writing to you, as your Senator, to say that I would be glad to have you communicate with me when there is any legislation pending in Washington in which you are interested, or when I can in my official capacity serve you here.

"Permit me to congratulate you on taking advantage of the first opportunity to register. It indicates that you propose to take an active part in the affairs of the nation, state and city. It is a splendid thing at this time for our women to realize that it is their PATRIOTIC duty to participate in both the primaries and elections."

Mrs. Catt on the Senate Vote

ALL reports from Washington indicate that there is every possibility that the minute important war measures are out of the way the Federal Amendment will be called up in the Senate for action. Suffrage leaders are so confident of the result that they are preparing plans to launch ratification campaigns in forty-five of the states whose legislatures meet next year.

"The outstanding feature of my own optimism," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "is the aggressive part President Wilson has taken in his efforts to convince certain senators that it is to the country's best interests that the Amendment be speedily submitted to the states. The President's letters to Senators Shields and Baird corroborate the statements made some time ago that the President was prepared to go to great lengths in his fight for suffrage.

"Added to this are the reports coming from authoritative circles in Washington that visits back home have convinced a number of senators that a vote for suffrage represents 100 per cent in political expediency. Suffrage sentiment was never at greater height than during the last few weeks, and politicians who were deaf before are now waking up to the fact that the sentiment for the Federal Amendment has reached a state of crystalization which presages disaster to those politicians who would impede its progress."

A Message from Miss Hay

AS loyal supporters of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, we can help its passage by taking every occasion to influence public opinion in its favor. We can point out the fact that the enfranchisement of all American women is bound to come, since matters cannot remain as they are, with the women of some states powerful in the electorate and the women of other states in the position of political nonentities.

The question then to be decided is which method of working for the ballot shall be employed, the long, hard, and costly one of the state campaign or the quicker method of the passage of a Federal Amendment and its ratification by the Legislatures of the states.

Our opponents who naturally want to make matters as difficult for us as possible are insistent in their charge that national action and state ratification are unjust both to the states and to the people at large. Senator Morris K. Sheppard in a speech on the Senate floor on Monday, August 5, presented this question from the suffrage viewpoint in a simple and lucid manner.

[Senator Sheppard's speech was quoted at length in the *Woman Citizen* of August 10.—EDITOR.]

WOMEN VOTERS REGISTER

Do you know that if you wish to vote on NOVEMBER 5TH, ELECTION DAY you must REGISTER in OCTOBER?

If you do not register you lose your vote. Your COUNTRY needs your vote.

Register to vote on Election day for the Candidates who will HELP TO WIN THE WAR.

REGISTRATION DAYS

October 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, from 5 p. m. to 10.30 p. m.; October 12, from 7 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.

For further information apply to
Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters
3 East 38th Street, New York City
Telephones 6310 Murray Hill

What British Women Want

LONDON, July 15.—To the question "What will women want next?" the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have given a reply in their manifesto of reconstruction. Among the concessions asked for are:

Women members of Parliament.

Women envoys at the International Reconstruction Congress after the war.

British nationality to be retained on marriage with aliens.

Women magistrates and jurymen.

Women solicitors and barristers.

Higher posts for women in government offices.

Women to be police constables.

Women teachers paid same money as men.

State maintenance for widowed mothers with dependent children.

Equal guardianship rights for fathers and mothers.

Equal moral standard.

From Kansas

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

I THINK it would be of interest to all who are working for suffrage and a timely warning to all politicians as to what the future holds for them to know that a man that was a known "anti" in Kansas before women were enfranchised cannot now be elected to a public office of any importance. The recent primary election in Kansas for the nomination of a United States Senator has demonstrated that this is true in this state and will be also true in other states after the women have obtained the franchise.

Mr. Charles Scott of Iola, Kansas, formerly Congressman for this district, was at the bottom of the list in the race for the nomination on the Republican ticket for United States Senator. The other two men, Governor Capper and ex-Governor Stubbs, were both well-known suffragists.

I was president of the third district during the suffrage campaign and had occasion to ask Mr. Charles Scott at various times when he was making public speeches, to say something for suffrage but he consistently refused the requests of both the suffrage leaders and those of his friends.

Mr. Scott is a man of high personal character but has that type of mind that cannot grasp a change in public sentiment but believes that what has been is now and ever will be. He believes that if an idea has prevailed for several hundred years it becomes a sacred inheritance and can be changed only at the peril of civilization. Of course, he might concede that we might try out municipal suffrage for women a few hundred years and if no evil results followed, we might gradually extend it to state and then to national suffrage. He did not advocate the repeal of municipal suffrage in Kansas but it had no doubt not had a long enough trial to pass judgment upon, in his opinion.

Mr. Scott can never be elected or even nominated as a representative of Kansas as he cannot even carry his own district. This ought to be driven home to every man that is now opposing suffrage in the United States Senate, for the time is near at hand when the women of every state will help to select the men that shall represent their state. I do not think that Mr. Scott would now state that he was opposed to suffrage and would no doubt vote for the Federal Amendment, but it is before suffrage for women becomes a fact in a state that support in that state is needed and not afterwards.

Sincerely,

(MRS.) MAGDALEN B. MUNSON.

The Spirit of Rhode Island

"THE spirit of woman suffrage is abroad in Rhode Island. Our two Senators are pledged for the Amendment, our Legislature awaits with eagerness its passage to proceed to its ratification," says Mrs. J. W. Algeo, chairman of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party.

"Our women, native and foreign born, are preparing with earnestness and thought for the great day in 1920 when they cast their first vote.

"What, we ask, are we to think of a Senate which dares to hesitate in the face of so strong and insistent a demand?"

Suffrage as Seen by Soldiers

Called to the attention of Senator James Reed of Missouri, who recently asked on the Senate floor: "What will woman suffrage do for the war? Will it put another soldier on the battle front? Will it add a ship?"

The Most Ridiculous Thing

A NEW ENGLAND Lieutenant-Colonel, M. D., has written the following letter to his wife. This officer has seen front line service. The letter was brought to attention by Mrs. Oakes Ames, of North Easton:

"I wish I were a poet to write a few verses on the text of Woman Suffrage. It would make you sit up and take notice at your old gumshoe. It is not the things the women over here are doing so much as the way they do it and their attitude on the whole proposition. You see the old idea of non-combatants and the danger zones are quite changed with the back area bombing and shelling game. So that hundreds of nurses, canteen workers, Red Cross people of all sorts are now exposed to the danger of bombs and shells. I could give you tales galore. They not only stand it and stick till they are driven out or pulled out, and often after they have been ordered out several times, but till the last patient or civilian is out. Then and then only do they come. And all the time perfectly placid and calm and matter of fact. My attitude on their being up there now is quite different from what it was. Then I wondered whether we ought to allow them to be in the danger zone and wondered why the British last summer did not send all the nurses right away down to the base when they began to bomb the place. But there was no question in the nurses' minds where their place was, and I think there would have been an awful row from them if it was suggested that they should retire. Now, I feel that they have so earned their RIGHT to be there that we have no decision in the matter, but that we must give them freely the privilege to go where they want to go. Sarah Cunningham, 20 years old, with a little special training at P. H. stayed and looked after her remaining patients long after she had been told to clear out, and after the others had gone and the place was hardly livable. Another 23-year-old girl, who found a lot of poilus coming through the town she was in, and, having to wait over night, wired to the Red Cross "What shall I do?" The answer came "Feed 'em"; so she got a cart and for almost 24 hours she handed out stuff from the tail of the cart, and in the freezing weather both of her hands were frozen. Many other nurses have stuck to their wards while the enemy planes were overhead and the bombs dropping, often near them, and not lying on their tummies but going about, quietly, cheerfully, jollying the patients as if nothing was going on. Last summer the nurses on night duty, alone often, with practically no light at all, were up, hour after hour, especially in the resuscitation ward where often there would be four to ten deaths a night. Gee, but it makes you want to shout or cry or pray. And to think that you, who as soon as the opportunity offers, go into this sort of work as a matter of course and ask and take no quarter or favors, should have to ask, and petition and fight for "equal rights" for the suffrage; why it is the most ridiculous thing in the world. If I am not busy when I come back and there should be any question about this, I think I shall take the stump for the Vimmens' vote."

> *"And to think that you, who as soon as the opportunity offers, go into this sort of work as a matter of course, and ask and take no quarter or favors, should have to ask, and petition and fight for 'equal rights' for the suffrage; why it is the most ridiculous thing in the world."*

Women in Men's Jobs

IN answer to a letter, "Women in Men's Jobs," of August 8 (written by Henry Chancellor in the New York *Globe*), I would say that I am the soldier husband of a conductorette and fail to see why any one thinks that a woman cannot maintain her self-respect and womanliness, even though she is holding a man's job.

Did the women step up and try to take the men's jobs when they were not needed? No! They waited till the time came when they were compelled to work for themselves and then did the men the honor of taking their jobs so that they could show themselves Americans. Women in men's jobs must be willing workers to stick to their posts in spite of the slurs thrown at them by what are called "men."

The women should have their vote, and they will have it. Aren't they worth it? I consider my wife on a plane as high as any man and much higher than some men. Now that they are put to the test, the women seem to be very little weaker than the men. They deserve a vote more than a man who will actually throw mud on a woman's name in general.

Conductorettes should have seats. Where is the manly instinct of Henry Chancellor and his like? Has he no mother, wife, or sister? And why does he not get some kind of a rank to be written with his name before he considers himself authorized to criticize the women who are willing to work hard so that their dear ones might go to the front to protect the women and children from the fate of Belgium? It seems a shame that we must go out and fight for the people as a whole when there are such "men" mingled with them.

PRIVATE L. MULLER.

Camp Upton, N. Y., August 8
To New York *Globe*.

Major Elkins for Suffrage

"THE United States could not successfully prosecute the war with Germany and her allies were it not for the women.

"This acknowledged everywhere—and not in the voice of regret but rather with a note of triumph.

"Many men of West Virginia who, two years ago, were against the suffrage proposition, are strongly for it now. Among leading Republicans of the state many new champions have come to the cause of suffrage.

"Of four candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, but one—Major Davis Elkins—mentions suffrage. Major Elkins says:

"'In this war of all wars, woman has earned many times over her complete and equal political rights with man. I therefore favor the National Suffrage Amendment giving women the right to vote.'

"No if, ands or buts about that, either.

"Mr. Highland does not mention it in his declaration of principles.

"Mr. Hughes is as silent as the grave—fearing that such an expression might lose him a few votes.

"Joe Gaines always was opposed to suffrage—same as to prohibition—and doubtless always will be.

"If the women of West Virginia want a strong exponent of suffrage in the United States Senate, they would do well to turn their attention toward nominating and electing Major Davis Elkins. He was never known to break his word when once given. He never reversed himself on any political policy for which he had declared—so long as such policy was for the betterment of his state and his people.

"A man who is brave enough to come out in the open and say that he favors woman's suffrage is certainly entitled to all the support that women can given him, especially when he is a candidate for the very office that will have the most to do with giving the women the right of suffrage.

"The women of West Virginia should sit up, take notice, and turn their attention toward electing a champion of their cause to the Senate."

Morgantown, W. Va., *Post*.

Lines from a Wounded Soldier

RED CROSS nurses who have joined the army hospital work are not a part of the military service within the strict meaning of the term, hence they are not entitled to representation on a service flag, such representation being confined to men in the service. This is the way the ruling affects one soldier:

IN Flanders' Field, in Holy Ground,
We shaped another lowly mound,
While sullen raindrops fell.
And in the darkness breathed a prayer
Then turned and left her lying there,
Whom we had loved so well.

She saw the gleaming Fiery Cross,
And, counting all for service loss,
She followed where it led.
And now in Flanders' field she lies
Beneath the sorrowing, silent skies
With other hallowed dead.

She bore no grudge that men decree
On service flag there shall not be
For her a single star.
The star, the symbol all men prize,
Of service and of sacrifice
And duty done in war!

It seems unmindful of her share
In that grim struggle over there,
Of dangers women face.
I do not wish my star to shine
On service flag, O Country Mine,
Unless hers, too, has place.

ALICE OVERBEY TAYLOR.

A Party of Principle

By Mamie W. Colvin, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York

THE Prohibition Party was the first to champion equal suffrage, many years in advance of any other party. It declared for equal suffrage in its first platform in 1872. It has consistently stood by this principle, seating women as delegates in its conventions and electing women to membership on its committees. Because of this fact it merits consideration of its history and principles.

The Prohibition Party has an unstained political record of nearly fifty years. It is one of the marvels of political history that a political party without the spoils of office to sustain it, and with but few of its candidates elected has, year after year, continued to challenge the attention of the nation on its supreme issue.

It is the longest-lived minority party in the history of our country. Since its organization more than a score of minor parties have been launched, sailed the political seas for a time and disappeared. Its source of power is its heroic and persistent devotion to a great principle.

A National Political Problem

The most shameful page of American history is that which depicts the rise and growth of the liquor power in American politics.

The adoption of the internal revenue system in 1862 and the subsequent adoption of the high license system in most of the states entrenched the liquor traffic in the government revenues and every increase in the liquor tax has served to make it more difficult to dislodge.

The U. S. Brewers Association organized also in 1862 entered politics, and as early as 1867 declared that it would "sustain no candidate of whatever party in any election who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause."

The liquor traffic is protected by national law, promoted by national liquor organizations which wield a balance of power and dominate political parties, and the evil consequences of that traffic are incapable of being confined within state boundaries. The Prohibition Party holds that these facts make the liquor traffic a national problem and its destruction the greatest internal task which America faces.

Furthermore it holds that the magnitude of the task requires a political party committed to Prohibition to deal with it successfully in administration as well as legislation.

A Party of Farseeing Statesmanship

A great many people think that Prohibitionists are people of but one idea, but the platforms of the party bear witness to the fact of the farseeing constructive statesmanship which seeks not only to change the attitude of the government on the liquor traffic and harmonize the action of all departments of government on this subject, but to face squarely all other problems confronting the nation.

Some one has said that "A statesman is one who leads public opinion, a mere politician follows the crowd." If this is true then truly the men and women of the Prohibition Party during the last half a century have been the real statesmen of America.

The statement has been made by a noted Chicago journalist that most of the reforms of the last generation have had their inception

On the Prohibition Party Ticket

in the minds of the Prohibition Party.

Some of the principles which were *first* championed in the platform of the Prohibition Party, most of them many years before they were taken up by any other parties, are:

Equal suffrage, 1872; civil service reform, 1872; reform labor legislation, 1872; direct election of U. S. Senators, 1876, twenty-four years before either one of the old parties advocated it; suppression of polygamy and protection of the home through uniform marriage and divorce laws, 1876; omni-partisan tariff commission, 1904; anti-child labor plank, 1908, before it became the political capital of the Progressive Party.

In the last national platform, 1916, written a year before our nation entered the war, we pledged ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses adequate for national protection.

We declared that private profit, so far as constitutionally possible, should be taken out of the manufacture of war munitions and all war equipment.

In normal times we favor the employment of the army in vast reclamation plans, in reforesting hills and mountains, in building state and national highways, in the construction of an inland water way from Florida to Maine, in opening Alaska and in unnumbered other projects which will make our soldiers constructive builders of peace. For such service there should be an adequate industrial wage.

A plank on social justice included old-age pensions, insurance against unemployment and help for needy mothers, all of which could be provided from what is wasted for drink.

We declared for the public ownership of public utilities, for the court review of departmental decisions, for the conservation of forests, water power and other natural resources. Other planks included prohibition, suffrage, initiative and referendum, tariff commission, civil service, merchant marine, labor and capital, marriage and divorce and a vigorous plank on Americanism.

A One Hundred Per Cent Loyal Party

The Prohibition Party is the only one hundred per cent loyal party in American politics today for within its ranks there does not exist a pro-German constituency. The German idea of personal liberty is incompatible with the Prohibition American idea of civil liberty. Prohibition expects no support from those who favor the brewery interests and these are notably associated with pro-German propaganda.

The recent Congressional investigation of the German-American Alliance revealed the fact that the brewers placed a barrel tax on beer to raise money by which they financed the German-American Alliance; revived the defunct Bulletin of the Alliance through which paper $800,000 was raised for German war relief and turned over to Bernstorff. They also financed the lobby of the Alliance in Washington.

The chief objects of the German-American Alliance in America were to create and promote German political solidarity, to force the German language upon all pupils in the public schools throughout the United States, and to defeat prohibition legislation as opposed to the German idea of personal liberty.

These facts brand the brewing industry as pro-German and if for no other reason we should prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer in this country.

War Emphasizes the Need of Prohibition

The nation is in war, and food, fuel, transportation, labor, money, ships—everything that is essential to winning the war is retarded and hindered by the liquor traffic.

Fifty-four million bushels of barley are still wasted annually in the manufacture of beer.

Coal operators say that 15 to 25 per cent more coal could be mined each year if prohibition prevailed.

The brewers had last year the unrestricted use of 700,000 cars to carry beer.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, president of the American Economic Association, says that the efficiency of labor would be increased at least 10 per cent and probably much more under prohibition.

Enough money is wasted every year in the direct cost of drink to subscribe for the First Liberty Loan and build a Panama Canal.

Secretary Daniels said: "In every case where we have had a shipyard or a community go from open saloons to Prohibition there has been an increase of efficiency.

These facts indicate the magnitude of the Prohibition issue in war time and brand the liquor traffic as the strongest ally the Kaiser has.

Why Vote the Prohibition Ticket

1. Because the Prohibition Party is a clean party of uncompromising adherence to principle.

(a) It does not compete for the liquor vote nor court the favor of the lower elements, nor will it barter away public morals for paltry revenue or party success.

2. Because it is a national party—no sectional appeal—championing a great national issue of prime importance to the health, wealth and happiness of our people.

(3.) Because of its statesmanship, "progressive without radicalism, conservative without reactionary tendencies."

(a) It offers a constructive solution of the liquor problem providing for an efficient administration as well as mere enactment. It provides for responsible party government.

(4.) Because of its unswerving loyalty, unfettered by fear of alienating the beer-drinking German vote.

(a) The liquor interests are pro-German and unpatriotic by wasting food, fuel, transportation, labor and money and hindering in every way the successful prosecution of the war.

(5.) Because it offers an opportunity to express convictions in politics.

(a) We hold that no vote is thrown away if it expresses conviction, but it is thrown away only when it is used to gamble in elections, "pick a winner," or help elect a candidate because there is a *chance* of his election.

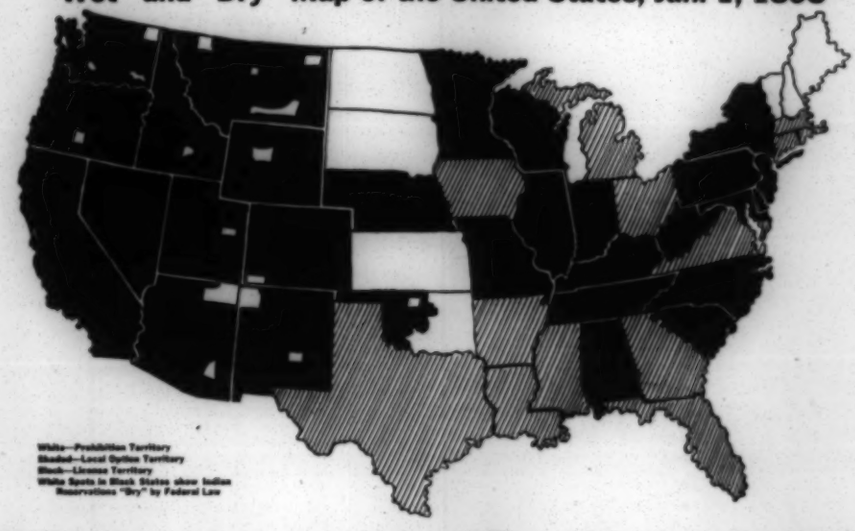
(b) We believe with Lincoln, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I must live by the light I have. I must stand with my fel-

(*Continued on page* 258)

The Anti-Saloon League: Its Aim and Political Policy

By Adella Potter

"Wet" and "Dry" Map of the United States, Jan. 1, 1893


White—Prohibition Territory
Shaded—Local Option Territory
Black—License Territory
White Spots in Black States show Indian Reservations "Dry" by Federal Law

THE Anti-Saloon League is a national body with 48 state organizations. Its aim is the total elimination of the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a *beverage*. It in no way attacks the manufacture of alcohol for *industrial* or *sacramental* use. Its method is non-partisan.

When it was organized in 1893 there was considerable prohibition sentiment in the country, but only six dry states, three of which shortly lapsed back to license; there seemed no practical way of getting the existing prohibition sentiment into action as the majority of voters would not leave the Republican and Democratic Parties to join the Prohibition Party. At this crisis the founders of the League appeared upon the scene and said: "You don't have to stop voting your own party ticket in order to get prohibition—simply insist that the representatives of *your* party, if elected, vote for prohibition measures."

When this new viewpoint got over to the people, things began to happen. Republican and Democratic legislators voted for prohibition laws and submitted state prohibition amendments to their constituents, with the result that today 28 states are dry, either by statute or constitutional amendment; the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Porto Rico, the United States territory around the Panama Canal and Washington, our national capitol, are also dry. Several other states through local option gains are almost dry. Last December, the National Prohibition Amendment was submitted by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress to the 48 state legislatures. Fourteen of these legislatures, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia and Louisiana have already voted to accept this national amendment; of the fourteen, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana are still wet states.

Both Democratic and Republican states have ratified the amendment, and Democratic, Republican and Socialist representatives have voted for and against the question. It has been and is an absolutely non-partisan measure.

*"The Anti-Saloon League is not another temperance society or a political party. It is not a rival of any other organization, but it is, as its name implies, a League of organizations. It is a clearing house for churches and temperance societies. Its primary function is not the creation of anti-saloon sentiment (the word saloon is used because it typifies the modern attempt to capitalize human frailty and is branded by the court as the main cause of lawlessness and crime), *but the direction of existing sentiment to secure immediate results.* It is non-partisan and interdenominational. It has found that prohibition prohibits better than regulation regulates. Its fundamental proposition is for every person who is opposed to the saloon to unite with every other opponent of the saloon without reference to what either of them thinks concerning any other question. It aims to make it possible for every citizen to vote directly and effectively against liquor as a beverage and at the same time to vote his own party ticket."

"The League has to do with *candidates* and things for which they stand, not with parties or platforms. Not being a party, the League never nominates candidates, but when no party candidate is satisfactory, it may encourage the nomination of an independent. The perfection of the League idea is not to make the League as an organization, a great political power or an end in itself. It prefers to have the organization stay in the background while the citizens as individuals become so influential for righteousness that all parties will stand for moral principles as a matter of course and divide only upon questions of administration. It knows that the saloon on the corner is not our grestest menace, but rather the saloon enthroned in our government. Unseat the one and it will be easy to get rid of the other."

The success of this policy is shown by the dry territory gained and the hatred of the liquor forces toward the League. Over two-thirds the area of New York State is now dry; 20 cities, using their new power given them under the City Local Option Law, voted last April to do away with the sale of liquor within their boundaries. Candidates of all parties running for the Assembly and State Senate are feeling the pressure of the prohibition sentiment that is demanding the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment at Albany this winter. This sentiment is so strong that practically every candidate who is not for the prohibition program (the ratification of the national amendment) tries to camouflage his liquor adherence by announcing that he *is* for prohibition—for the submission of a *state* amendment (which means no action for three or four years) or for a "referendum" on the question, which is the unconstitutional, ineffective, fraudulent program of the liquor interests.

The liquor forces themselves in statements published in brewery magazines and at open meetings give the credit for this situation to the non-partisan policy of the Anti-Saloon League.

* Extracts from "The Church in Action Against the Saloon," by William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League.

"Wet" and "Dry" Territorial Map of United States, May 15, 1918

The Women's Ap
Women's Oversea

MISS MARY WALLS, OF THE JOHN WANAMAKER STORE, SECRETARY

They have an international point of view, as many of them have traveled back and forth for years from Paris to the United States, uniting the commercial interests of the two continents. They are members of a widespread trade, with representatives in every city of the United States; they have their own publications, their own highly organized bodies.

These are women financiers, accustomed to dealing with big figures; to making garments by the thousands; to buying and selling for the trades.

MISS BERTHA BERNSTEIN, OF THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, ORIGINATOR AND CHAIRMAN

MISS J. WISE OF J. WISE, INC., TREASURER OF THE UNIT

An Aladdin's Lamp Story

WHEN Mrs. Charles Louis Tiffany, chairman of the Central Committee of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, took down her telephone receiver one day, she heard a voice saying that the women of the garment trades wanted to do some special war work all their own, and would Mrs. Tiffany come and tell a delegation at the *Dry Goods Economist* offices all about the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

Mrs. Tiffany would and she did. Then things began to happen very fast, as things do happen in the commercial world where there are brisk telephone connections and people trained to make prompt decisions and fill orders swiftly.

The women of the garment trades were dead in earnest. They arranged a banquet on the spot at which Mrs. Tiffany was to be present and address a larger group. They made an official staff of which Mrs. Tiffany is a member. They made use of the fashion shows to spread the news of the Unit's plan. They raised money while one was getting ready to say "Jack Robinson."

The Cloak and Suit Designers' Association fell into line. The Millinery groups were drafted; the retailers contributed —all the big concerns got busy.

The Bonwit-Teller shops gave an ambulance.

The Fashion Art League of America collected nearly $1,000 in pledges at its exhibition of summer styles.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND W
Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S.
over the United States, who have taken

The Woman's Apparel Unit is made
journals, of women manufacturers of w
stores, of advertisement writers, of leadi
houses.

There are sixteen divisions in this
ing for and with other women. Each di
eral, made up of one retail buyer and on
waists, and so forth. In this way the
The generals of the several divisions

Neckwear—Miss Shaughnessy of B. A
Aitkins, Sons & Company.

Coats—Miss Kane of James McCre
liam Fischman, Inc.

Negligees—Miss Hart of Stern B
Esther Donner Company.

Millinery—Miss Boylan of Frederic
Moorehead & Jardine.

Dresses—Mrs. Thorpe of Bonwit T
Max Cohen, Inc

Blouses—Mrs. Haughan of Gimbel Br
Waist Company.

Skirts—Miss Regan of Arnold Co
Silverstein & Company.

Undergarments—Miss Moreland
Cohen & Company.

Corsets—Miss Carter of R. H. M
Modart Corset Company.

Infants' Wear—Miss McNamara
Burrill of the Nathan Krausskopf Co

Suits—Miss Forestal of Bonwit T
Ben Gershal & Company.

Misses' Wear—Miss Wolfson of
of M. E. Schroeder & Company.

Advertisement Writers—Miss Fol
Resident Buyers—Mrs. Cowdry of
Mail Order Houses—Mrs. Burns
Specialty Shops—Mme. Georgette

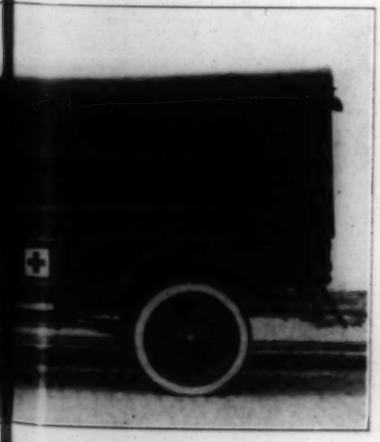
THE BONWIT TELLER AM
APPEL

parel Unit of the Hospitals, U. S. A.

OLLARS have been raised for the S. A., by women of the garment trades all er the Labouheyre refugee unit.
p of the editorial representatives of trade men's wear, of buyers for big department g women in specialty shops, in mail order

ell-organized company of women work- ision has a general and an adjutant gen- manufacturer in each line, such as suits, t will represent the whole United States. re as follows:

Altman & Company, and Mrs. Rourke of
& Company, and Miss Grannis of Wil-
thers, and Miss Esther Donner of the
Loeser & Company, and Miss Jardine of
er & Company, and Mrs. Max Cohen of
Brothers, and Miss Rubinger of the Ruby
le & Company, and Miss Flynn of Elias
John Wanamaker, and Sadie Cohen of
& Company, and Mrs. Barclay of the
Franklin Simon & Company, and Miss
ny.
r & Company, and Mrs. Ben Gershal of
rd & Taylor, and Miss M. E. Schroeder
John Wanamaker.
Syndicate Trading Company.
he National Cloak & Suit Company.
J. M. Gidding & Company.



NCE GIVEN TO THE WOMEN'S EL UNIT

Where other women can get one garment made with difficulty, these women can push buttons, pull strings, and presto, tons of clothes are made.

MRS. HAUGHAN, OF GIMBEL AND CO., GEN ERAL OF THE BLOUSE DIVISION

THE pages of the garment trade journals sparkled with bright stories about the Apparel Unit, full of "pep" and punch, and bubbling attractiveness. They were clever stories.

The designers got up a wonderful overseas blue silk, which advertised the hospital unit while it advertised itself. It sounded so attractive one wanted to buy nothing else.

A poignant poster, "Don't Let Them Die," by M. Leone Bracker, carried a gripping appeal to the emotions and was shown at the Apparel Unit booths in every fashion display. It and the clever tactics of the women at the head of the unit brought money fast to the treasury. One read of the Apparel Unit's enterprises in Chicago, then in St. Louis, then in Denver, then in San Francisco. The figures of the funds raised ran up like a fever temperature from four figures to five—and rapidly going to six. For the unit has planned $100,000.

One of the women surgeons who has gone to the front spoke before the unit on her way from Seattle to Southern France. She told them that in her profession she could relieve people of superfluous arms and legs and appendixes and tumors but she could never relieve them of superfluous funds as the officials of the Apparel Unit had succeeded in doing. She said that even in the so-called rapid West, the achievement of raising $75,000 in such a short time would fill the women of her state with amazement.

MRS. BELLE ARMSTRONG WHITNEY, FASHION EXPERT, HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The publicity committee consists of Mrs. Whitney, and the following women from the trade papers: Mrs. A. E. Tomlinson of The Dry Goods Economist; *Miss Hoyt of* The American Cloak & Suit Review; *Mrs. E. G. McClelland of* Women's Wear *and Mrs. Roberts of* Nugent's.

MRS. A. E. TOMLINSON OF THE DRY GOODS ECONOMIST, FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE

Raising Hospital Funds

A Roof Garden Fete

ANOTHER large gift toward the support of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, which are maintained by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has just been acknowledged by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer. It is $11,397.37 raised by the suffragists of Pittsburgh, Pa., and their friends, at a roof garden ball and war-time fashion show.

Mrs. Leonard G. Woods, one of Pennsylvania's most active and capable suffragists, who also has been particularly active in food conservation and other patriotic work, directed the big fete as general chairman of the committee in charge. This committee included many widely known patriotic women, not directly identified with suffrage, as well as practically all those who have been active soldiers in the battle for the ballot.

Timed as it was to come just after the close of the Third Liberty Loan, the suffrage ball provided a brief moment of gaiety for the many women who had labored intensively in the loan campaign and for many months previous to that drive in other activities. The festivity proved so successful that suffragists of many other sections of the country secured the details of the arrangements from Mrs. Woods, the most recent appeal having come from Canadians visiting Pittsburgh, who wanted to raise funds for war work. To our allies across the border, Mrs. Woods contributed the use of costumes.

The fashion show, which proved popular, exhibited reproductions of the war-time fashions of the Revolution and the Civil War ending with a present-day parade. Before-and-after-the-war tableaux included the care-free American girl as she used to be, interested in tennis and other light sports, and as the same girl is now, garbed, not in tennis togs, but in war garden bloomers, the hoe replacing the racquet. The typical boudoir girl with her novel and confections was exhibited as transformed into the motor corps girl and the bridge devotee at the card table into the Red Cross worker seated at another more serious table making gauze bandages. All the different war activities were shown. Liberty Loan work, selling of War Savings and Thrift Stamps played their attractive part in depicting the serious side of women's life at the present in contrast to her alleged frivolity of the pre-war days.

Flags and colors of the Allies draped the balcony of the big roof garden of the William Penn Hotel and provided patriotic coloring. The many officers stationed in Pittsburgh were present as guests of the general committee.

An automobile, a jeweled American flag of rubies, sapphire and diamonds, donated gowns and other desirable articles, were auctioned for large sums.

In acknowledging the Pittsburgh gift, Mrs. Rogers announced that at the request of the French Government the National Suffrage Association has taken over charge of a 300-bed hospital for the use of gassed soldiers. Her letter to Mrs. Woods follows:

"MRS. CLINTON L. CHILDS has forwarded me a check for $11,397.37, the proceeds of your Pittsburgh Benefit for the Women's Overseas Hospitals. I am sending her a receipt for the same, and I write you to thank you very warmly for this splendid gift, and through you all those who have assisted in making the benefit a success.

"The gift is very timely, as we have just taken over at the request of the French Government a 300-bed hospital for gassed men—the entire charge of which will be in the hands of a group of doctors, nurses and aides whom we are getting together to send over at the earliest possible moment. The maintenance of this hospital will cost about $75,000 and is in addition to what we have already undertaken in France.

"I think it perfectly fine the way in which the women have responded to the appeal for the Overseas Hospitals, and this fine gift from Pennsylvania is another evidence of their deep solicitude for the men at the front in their anxiety to do their share of war service work."

MRS. LEONARD G. WOODS

Tag Day in Providence

THE three thousand dollar quota assigned to Rhode Island toward the Women's Oversea Hospital Fund has now been secured. Mrs. James W. Algeo, Chairman of the Rhode Island Suffrage Party, says that the ease with which this money, and also the pledge to the National and current expenses of her organization, have been raised reads like a fairy story.

"We first sent out circular letters," she says, "after the 'gude man o' the house' had given one hundred dollars to encourage our efforts. Mrs. Le Baron C. Colt, daughter-in-law of our senior Senator from Rhode Island, who votes 'yes' on the Federal Amendment, became treasurer. Our letters met with a favorable response, but not nearly enough to cover the $3,000, so we decided to 'tag' for the remainder. Now 'tagging' is a delightful occupation if you can get enough workers, which is not always easy in the hot days of summer, but the appeal for the women and babies of France proved irresistible and in the three tag days carried on by us many a woman did her 'bit' by standing for hours on a hot and dusty corner disposing of our bright yellow tags, with their winsome picture of mother with baby in her arms, and the motto 'pour la France,' surrounded by the lily of France.

"Miss Mary Cass, our Suffrage Party leader in Woonsocket, and her sister, Miss Madeleine Cass, netted over $1,300 by their brilliant work in their city. Mrs. William Poole, leader in Ward 8 of Providence, produced eighty-five workers and $400 in her territory. Through the united efforts of Miss Althea L. Hall, suffrage leader in Pawtucket, and Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly more than one thousand dollars in that city was taken in exchange for tags. 'Had we had longer notice of the event,' said Mrs. Jolly, who is a clever business woman from the top of her curly dark hair to the tip of her tiny shoe, 'we could have cleared $5,000,' and I really believe her."

Hospital Baskets

A Suggestion

HOW are you raising your funds for the Women's Oversea Hospitals? This is the way two young women, who were patients of Dr. Caroline Finley before she went to France, are doing it. They have already sold $100 worth of berries and small fruits which they have picked and marketed themselves from bushes of their own raising. They expect to augment this sum by sending into the city to friends who have agreed to buy them, for the hospital fund, bushel baskets of assorted vegetables. These they call Hospital Baskets. They will contain whatever is freshest and most marketable the day the basket is shipped.

British Land Army to American Sisters

THE Woman's Land Army of America has just received an official communication from the Woman's Land Army of Britain, which was presented to the Board of Directors at a meeting in August and is made public by Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, First Vice-President of the Board, who is acting chairman in the absence of the President, Mrs. William Adams Brown. The letter brings an inspiring message from the war workers of England, who are in the fields 300,000 strong, to the new sister organization on this side of the water. The letter reads:

"The Land Army of Britain congratulates with heartfelt cordiality the Woman's Land Army of America for a great beginning and the promise of a great future.

"Your vigorous young organization, already of twenty states, has created a new source of inspiration in us, who have labored since the beginning of the war; while your splendid help in the fight against hunger and famine will quicken victory for the Allies, who have not looked in vain for your loyal and generous support. The American Land Army is facing its responsibilities in a manner worthy of the strength of a great democratic country under the leadership of a great President, and we in Britain are proud to have been the means of inspiring action so far-reaching. Our own experience, extending now through four years of war, while it has taught us to appreciate your difficulties, has also given us faith in the power of women to overcome. Your work of keeping up the food supply is vital, and it is an essential contribution to that fight for freedom in which we are both engaged and in the result of which lies the future of all nations.

"In the land trenches, behind your armies and our own, a fight is being bravely waged, fraught with issues no less grave than on the seas and battle fields of Europe. British women, doing their utmost, are confident that the women, working together in one great cause and in one great spirit, will remain as an unbroken front till victory is achieved."

MRS. HAMILTON in giving this letter to the press stated that the Board of Directors feel very greatly encouraged, not only by the stimulus of such recognition, but by the reports represented at the Board meeting. These reports have come in from every section of the country to the national office of the Land Army and show a remarkable progress in the introduction of women as farm laborers, and an invariable success wherever units have been established. Thirty-nine states are now organized under the Woman's Land Army of America. Of these seventeen have placed active units in operation, while others are canvassing the farm labor situation and strengthening their organization so that they may be ready to meet the demand another season.

One hundred and twenty-seven units of women are now at work. These units range in size from 20 to 150 women. A conservative estimate of the total number of women serving on the land this year will be 15,000, but, including emergency units and women working in their own locality, not joining an agricultural unit, the number would greatly exceed that figure. A remarkable eagerness has been shown everywhere on the part of women to enter the Land Army. Recruits have been drawn from every class and from all the professions and occupations as well as from women whose time had been idle. The Land Army has not disturbed to any extent existing industrial conditions. Its workers are drawn from among the women whose time is free during the farming season—teachers, students, seasonal workers.

It is interesting to note, Mrs. Hamilton added, that the attitude of farmers in the states where the Land Army has not been introduced is a very conservative and skeptical one. They are slow to accept woman labor until they have been "shown" that it is worth trying. Once a unit is established in any state or county, the movement advances by leaps and bounds, farmers calling for help from an ever increasing radius.

Kinds of work done by these women—most of them wholly untrained at the beginning of the season—are many, and include tasks which were believed to be quite beyond the powers of a woman farm hand. They include:

Haying, hoeing corn, binding grain, shedding wheat, rye and oats, stocking grain, bagging corn, cultivating, plowing, planting, thinning and weeding, fruit picking and drying, potato picking, canning, berry picking, pruning and tending and transplanting, feeding stock, dairy, harnessing and driving horses, running tractor, operating binder, chopping and sawing wood.

In doing this work the women have also

(Continued on page 258)

MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK

"Watch your feet!"

This advice Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston, second vice-president of the National American Suffrage Association and in charge of the department of food production and home economics of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, gives to women contemplating farm labor.

"The most important part of a farmerette's uniform is her shoes," she says, "and yet you never hear them discussed. Don't ignore footgear. You have to have a good spinal column to keep up with a good job. The condition of the spinal column depends greatly upon the feet. If you wear improper shoes which throw the body out of balance, though you may keep at your job on the farm you will not do it so well as with comfortable shoes.

"Be picturesque if you wish, but also be sensible. The English woman adopted for farm work a good stout unlovely boot. American women must also wear good stout boots if they want to preserve their health and the health of their race."

Mrs. McCormick believes that woman has a definite place to fill in the farm as a laborer. She anticipates the recruiting of strong women for this work. When asked if by any means the work may be too severe, her answer is this:

"There is no work which the women cannot do. It may be possible that some of the farm implements will prove too heavy. That will not necessarily stop the women. Those implements can and will probably be simplified to meet the new need. Then perhaps everybody may profit by their alteration."

Seven Cents—or Democracy?

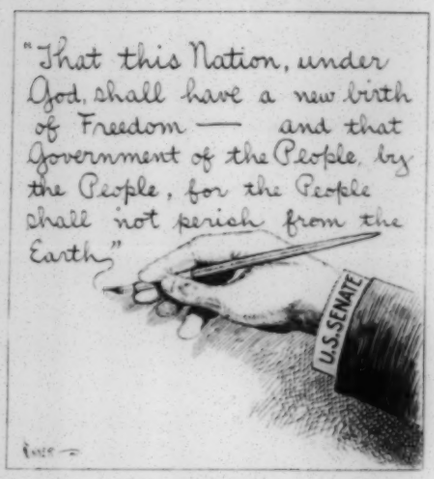
DEMOCRACY is not cheap. It never has been. Blood and treasure almost beyond count have been spent to win and to keep the precious privilege of the ballot. And yet in the long years of their fighting for it, the people have not often wanted to turn back. They have felt that, even at this high price, democracy was worth while.

And they have sacrificed and suffered and died for democracy, not because they thought that when they got it it would be a cheaper form of government. They knew it would cost more for a whole nation to vote than to have one crowned representative vote for them. They knew that Congresses and Parliaments elected by the people would cost more than Congresses and Parliaments appointed by a king. They also knew, from long experience, that added cost means added taxes, that the only place for a government to get money is from the people. They, the people, were going to have to pay the difference. And yet they did not for this reason renounce democracy. It seemed worth while even at that price.

But perhaps none of us knew just how precious democracy was to us until Germany threatened it. Now we know that we would sacrifice anything for it, that without it life is hardly worth while.

And yet there comes a new cry from the anti-suffragists, that women must not now be enfranchised because the election expenses would be too much. And they feel particularly virtuous in urging that the 20,000,000 women of voting age in the United States be denied the franchise in order that some fictitious sum which presumably would have to be spent in providing additional polling places for women be turned into the war—this war which we are fighting for democracy and which is securing this right to vote for both men and women in Europe. For let us make no mistake. One form which the democracy we are winning in Europe has already taken is the enfranchisement of women—40,000,000 women in the allied countries granted the franchise within the last three years. And we, the nation of all others that boasts democracy accomplished, must lag behind because it will cost too much! How will our soldiers feel when the war is over if we present to them our conclusion that democracy is all very well to die for, but that it is quite too expensive to practice?

BUT let us see what the actual figures are, the cost of adding the woman's vote to that of men. Take New York, where voting costs more than anywhere else. The calculation of experts shows that if as many women were added as there were men voting at the last mayoralty election, the cost would be lifted from $300,000 to $350,000, or about seven cents each for the women to vote, as against the forty-three cents each which it has cost for the men to vote. This is because women use the polls at different hours from those at which men vote, and is also the working out of a perfectly familiar ratio of proportionate decrease in cost as to increase of use or output. But it is surely hardly logical for anyone to decide that the seven cents each for the women and not the forty-three cents each for the men shall be the limit beyond which the price of democracy may not go.


"That this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of Freedom — and that Government of the People, by the People, for the People shall not perish from the Earth"
U.S. SENATE

HIGH TIME!

Fortunately there are not many men in our democratic world who offer to die for democracy and then want to save seven cents by refusing to practice it. If there were any such, we might present to them the two following observations: 1. If in order to win the war we must pour into our war fund the money it would cost to provide voting places for women, why not save still more money by asking men to renounce their franchise and closing up the polls entirely? 2. The present and past expenses of elections are and have been paid out of the taxes. In paying their taxes women have contributed their full share of cost of men's voting. Isn't it time that men be asked to pay their share for women's voting? But it is not alone money that the anti-suffragists boast of saving. They are "saving the country from destruction" and they are saving "women from political burdens and jury duty."

This is not so much the old boast of incompetence—"we are not fit to vote." "Saving the country from destruction" now means state's rights—an excellent skirt surely for a northern woman to hide behind. Our allies will come out of the war with democracy accomplished. We must wait till the voting enemy alien, the slacker, the negro, have all been converted and graciously conclude that the American woman is to be trusted with the ballot.

And the American women are also to be saved from "political burdens and jury duty." Not if Ohio can help it. That anti-suffrage state is seriously considering a bill to require women to serve on jury duty not as a privilege or as a punishment, but for the very homely reason that men are scarce. And for the same reason the American women whether they want it or not, will have to take up their share of the political burdens.

And in the end they will do it without complaining even as the Anti-Suffrage Voters League is doing in New York.

The spirit of democracy is abroad. We know that our dream is to be fulfilled.

NANCY M. SCHOONMAKER,
Executive Secretary,
Department of Citizenship,
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

In Honor of Lucy Stone

IN honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth, August 13, 1918, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association celebrated by having a "Federal Amendment Tea" at suffrage headquarters, 603 Tower Building, Chicago.

There were short addresses by well-known suffragists from different parts of the state. Pioneers in the work who have known and loved Lucy Stone were guests of honor and gave reminiscences of their association with her.

The fact that the cause for which this great woman labored so long and unceasingly is at the threshold of success lent unusual interest to this Anniversary.

In honor of the one hundredth anniversary of her birth, so widely celebrated, the Boston Public Library placed its bust of Lucy Stone on the first landing of the main staircase, the most prominent spot in the library, during the week from August 10-17.

On August 13, the State Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association celebrated the birthday of Lucy Stone, pioneer suffragist and founder of the Association, by an all-day meeting at the home of the state president, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Colonial Farm, at the foot of the Watchung Mountains near Plainfield. Fifty women were present, representing nine counties.

LUCY STONE'S one hundredth birthday anniversary was celebrated by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association with a brilliant and largely attended luncheon at the Hotel Somerset in Boston. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird presided. There were addresses by Ex-Governor David I. Walsh, Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott (who brought a bunch of roses from Julia Ward Howe's garden) and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Dr. Blackwell, who is 93, and Mrs. Smith, who is almost 97, gave personal reminiscences of Lucy Stone. Letters and telegrams were received from:

J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson; Katherine Lipton Hasmer, President California Suffrage Association; Miss Ludington, President Connecticut Suffrage Association; Mrs. J. G. Smith, President Kentucky Suffrage Association; Marjorie C. McGehee, President Mississippi Suffrage Association; Miss Lawther, President Iowa Suffrage Association; Mrs. Lynch, President South Carolina Suffrage Association; Mrs. H. M. Youmans, President Wisconsin Suffrage Association; Miss A. Y. Downey, President Delaware Suffrage Association; Mrs. Cunningham, President North Carolina Suffrage Association; Governor Milliken, of Maine; Governor McCall, of Massachusetts; Theodore Roosevelt; Anna Gordon, National President W. C. T. U.; Holyoke Suffrage Association; Frances E. Burns, Great Com. Ladies of Macabees; Congressman James A. Gallivan; Anna Howard Shaw; Carrie Chapman Catt; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; Senator John W. Weeks; Congressman John Rogers; Congressman William S. Green; Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger; Mary Garrett Hay; Mrs. Newton D. Baker; Maude Wood Park; Honorable David I. Walsh, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Honorable Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; and the Armenian National Union.

There were songs by Mrs. Jeannette Ellis.

The next day the War Service Committee of

(Continued on page 258)

Fashions for Women Citizens

SHE DYES TO LIVE

A Philanthropist in Color

ONE wing of the Ewig-Weibliches has gone skylarking after Batik designs. This is a method of camouflaging the feminine figure so that it shall look like anything from an advancing polyhedron to an astral map.

The designs go twice around the slender lady and tie in the back, while they perch upon a single sector of too, too solid avoirdupois.

Woman is naught today unless highly patterned. And since the patterning is being done, here is an artistic young person with a soul who is putting much gray matter, salt dyes and artistic education into making designs suggestive of poetry and harmony. She is also keen for making the punishment fit the crime or the pattern fit the lady. "Why," says she, "dress up an unsuspecting innocent so that she looks like a vestibule wall-paper which has slipped its moorings and is uncoiling down the street?"

Miss Ernestine Ruprecht of No. 44 East 35th street, was a supervisor of art before the war. She had dyed her own blouses and experimented with color schemes in hats and shoes and scarves and necklaces. Then the dye shortage began and she turned her attention even more earnestly to home experiments. And all the while she belonged to a school of rhythmic expression by means of which she was seeking to project her moods into pictures. "Why not into colors?" she began asking herself, color being her metier.

Now she goes right on thinking rhythms which turn into colors with suspicions of design lurking at their depths and she calls them by such names as "Depths of the Sea," which is a dream of waves tossing in the sunlight showing every color from pale green to the purple blues at the bottom of the wave.

"Breath of Spring" is a vision of daffodils and brown earth with pussy willows and tag alders. And what design there is carries out all these rhythmic thoughts. But the designs have no hard edges; they slip from shade to shadow and lose themselves in light.

A kitchen table, rubber gloves, some white enamel basins, born to more prosaic uses, and laundry tubs just at hand, are all the outfit this nascent enterprise exacted.

At first Miss Ruprecht's experiments were mainly with such pre-wartime fripperies as chiffon scarves and nebulous tea-gowns—the things rhythmic dancers like to float away in. But she has no intention of confining her work to the perishable stuffs of yesteryear. What she claims for her wonderful color schemes is, in the first place, that every woman can and should adapt the colors she wears to those nature gave her so that, instead of being a flagrant note of inharmony she can blend the tones of her gown into those of her eyes and her skin. Even such little passing notes of color as buttons, beads and tassels may be made to punctuate thoughts in color. For that is really what Miss Ruprecht proclaims—the art of thinking colors.

She is using salt dyes because they will wash, making her own blends, for after all, the art of color thinking is to be an everyday art, adapted to working clothes as well as dress-up clothes. One should not think of bad colors or lifeless, cheerless colors at all, and certainly not for eight strenuous working hours of every day, leaving all the softening harmonies for the few restful moments that are left when one's zest has flagged. Why not choose colors which flick life into gladness for mornings as well as evenings, for office as well as theatre?

AND why not use them on cottons and in cheap materials—if there are ever to be any cheap materials again? That question of plaids, for instance. Who wants to see a plaid elephant? Yet every purchaser of ginghams, slender or rotund, has been driven this year by the commercial textile world into buying checked dresses, plaid dresses, or dresses upon which geometric problems and astronomic charts have vied for first place.

What Miss Ernestine Ruprecht did as a resistance to the "blind hand of fate" in the matter of costuming was to make two dollars' worth of material spell out a little symphony of pleasant thoughts. There is a little trick of art by which a serviceable skirt can be multiplied by tunics of fascinating differences into a fairy wardrobe, given a few utensils, a few salt dyes and color sensitiveness.

What she did as an instinct from the time she was a little girl, she has now begun to do as a commercial venture. What she hopes to do, even more than to make money, is to share her gift of color with those too busy to think out color schemes of their own, or with less awareness of their own colorful possibilities.

For it would be a genuine philanthropy to rescue noble women from the slings and arrows, the polka dots and rampant dice, the sunbursts and Dantesque distortions of the textile counters.

Quite Apart

EVEN the Federal Amendment has its humors. It has found its way into the society fashion columns. In what the Antis and Suffragists wore at the Nation's Capitol Margaret Wade (Hartford, Connecticut *Times*) describes Mrs. Catt in a new role as the mirror of fashion in "dark blue voile with round black hat trimmed in pink roses." Mrs. Pankhurst was "distinctly feminine in her style of dress" and Mrs. Wadsworth "wore a white voile gown striped in rose pink, which would do credit to any country club, with the smartest kind of all white Panama hat in round shape quite apart from the ordinary sport model."

On the whole, in the matter of dress the Antis carried off the honors, for of the suffrage group as a whole it is said: "With few exceptions this body was composed of earnest, tired-looking women in shirt waists and without hats who believe 'the vote' will give them greater opportunity."

Stenographers in Uniform

SEVERAL hundred telephone girls are now overseas and the War Department has a waiting list of 8,000. This group will be assigned to the Quartermaster Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and to the headquarters of the staff of General Pershing. Each applicant for service must be an experienced stenographer. She will be required to own in her equipment, four uniforms (two for winter and two for summer service). She must pass a physical examination and will be engaged for the period of the war. The salary now stated is $1,000 a year, with the additional allowance of $4 a day for the first month and $2 a day for the remainder of the time.

ONE OF THE COSTUMES ADOPTED BY THE GAS UNIT OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A., FOR USE AT THE FRONT. DESIGNED BY MISS RHOADS OF THE APPAREL UNIT

The Book Stall

Women of Uruguay

SUFFRAGE crops up all over the world. We have lately received several copies of "Accion Feminina," the monthly magazine published in Spanish by Uruguay's National Council of Women. The leading article of one issue is headed, in English, "Votes for Women!" It rejoices over the passage of the suffrage bill in England, and expresses the hope that we shall soon hear of the election of "a new Jeannette Rankin" to the British Parliament.

Another article pays tribute to Hector Miranda, the first member of Uruguay's Parliament to champion equal rights for women. On July 14, 1914, he introduced a bill to extend full suffrage to women on the same terms as men, and defended it in an eloquent speech. The measure was not passed, and would have been unconstitutional at that time; but under the new constitution, adopted since, Parliament has the power to enfranchise women; and the hope is expressed that Miranda's friends and colleagues, now mourning his early death, will put the reform through. A few sentences are quoted from his speech, describing women's position under the present Uruguayan laws:

"Woman is outside of civil society, an inferior being, an entity without rights, a domestic animal. To vote is the only legal means for her to assert her rights and defend her interests. To deny her the right of suffrage is to refuse her the right of legitimate self-defense."

Apparently it is not the custom in Uruguay for women to take part in funeral services or memorial meetings, but, in view of Miranda's well-known views on the woman question, the National Council of Women joined in the memorial service at the cemetery, and the President of the Council, Doctor Paulina Luisi, made one of the addresses. She praised the "brilliant young tribune, whose voice shook the walls of the ancient dwelling of the Viceroys," and quoted the words in which he urged the Parliament of Uruguay to take the lead in adopting a measure not only just, but above all, "democratic and human." She said his name would be remembered by the women of Uruguay, as that of John Stuart Mill is by the women of England—and, we may add, as that of Henry B. Blackwell ought to be by the women of the United States.

Dr. Baltasar Brum is mentioned, in passing, as a gifted young statesman who helped to get the constitution changed so as to permit the granting of suffrage to women, and who also secured the passage of a bill to suppress pandering.

Uruguay's National Council of Women is two years old. It is made up of about a dozen societies, including the Institute for the Blind, the Temperance League, the Union Jeanne d'Arc, the Italian Red Cross, the Dames Francaises, the School for Nurses, the Anti-tuberculosis Society, etc. It has committees on Aid for Children, Aid for Women, Library, Lectures and Propaganda, Hygiene Finance, Immigration and Emigration, Legislation, Press, Peace and Arbitration, Professions, Arts and Offices open to women, Suffrage, Labor, the White Slave Trade and a Single Moral Standard—a comprehensive program. The head of the Suffrage Committee is Senora Carmen Cuestas de Nery, Pte. Berro 38, Pocitos. There is a report of a suffrage meeting held in Montivideo.

Other interesting articles are a memorial tribute to the founder and president of the Argentine National Council of Women, "the noble matron Alvina van Praet de Sala," who has lately died; an account of the first District Temperance Convention (at which equal suffrage was one of the subjects presented); a report of the good work of the Union Jeanne d'Arc; an article on "Feminism in Italy," with an account of a convention lately held in Rome by the National Council of Women, to urge the granting of equal rights; an announcement of a gold medal taken by one Uruguayan woman, and the appointment of another as assistant physician at the Maternity Hospital; and cordial thanks to the press, both in Uruguay and elsewhere for its friendly treatment of the Council and its work.

The Council applied to all the foreign ambassadors and ministers in Uruguay, asking them to put it in touch with the women's periodicals of their respective countries. "Accion Feminina" is published in Montivideo and solicits exchanges. It brings us much interesting information that we should not get elsewhere.

A. S. B.

A Timely Book

A BOOK newly published, which has great interest at this time, is "The Birth of the Russian Democracy," by A. J. Sack. It is issued by the Russian Information Bureau at the Woolworth Building in New York City, of which Mr. Sack is Director.

It gives, first, a history of the progressive movement in Russia up to the Revolution of March, 1917, and then an account of its development since. It contains many original documents, and a vast amount of valuable information. It is enriched, also with portraits and biographical sketches of a great number of the heroes and heroines of the Russian revolutionary movement in the past.

In reading of these remarkable lines, it is impossible not to be thrilled by the courage and devotion shown by such a multitude of men and women, hundreds of them ready to pour out their lives like water in the cause of their country's freedom—the women every whit as dauntless as the men. There was Zinaida Konopliannikova, a young teacher, who shot a general guilty of great barbarities. At her trial she said:

"During the cross-examination I was asked, 'Who gave you the right to kill?' I ask you, in the name of the people, 'Who gave you the right to keep us for centuries in ignorance and poverty, in prisons and in exile, who gave you the right to send us to the gallows, and to shoot and kill us by the hundreds?" The executioner approached her, and was about to seize her to lead her over to the scaffold. She asked not to be touched, and only to be shown how to tighten the loop. Then she put it on herself, very calmly, tightened it, and herself threw the bench from under her feet. "You will sentence me to death. But wherever I die, I shall die with one thought: Forgive me, my people! There was so little I could give you—only my life. And I shall die with the firm faith that the day will come when, as the poet has it, 'The throne shall topple, and the sun of liberty shall arise above the vast plains of Russia.'"

The official who was reading the sentence could not bear the sight; his voice gave way and his hands began to tremble. His neighbor snatched the paper from him, and hurriedly read it through. One of the soldiers fainted.

And this woman was only one of a great host, all likeminded with her. Recalling the history of the past, we can feel sure that the German Government will never be able permanently to hold the Russian down. A Scotchman is reported to have said to the King of Spain, after Lord James of Dorylas had fallen in aiding him to drive out the Moors:

"Be thou strong of heart, Lord King,
For this I tell thee sure—
The sod which drank the Douglas' blood
Shall never bear the Moor!"

A country where the plant of liberty has been watered by the blood of so many martyrs is inevitably destined to see its eventual blossoming.

Mr. Sack's book is of additional value at this time, when there is a widespread effort by interested parties to blacken the Russians in American public opinion, exaggerating all the follies that they have actually committed, and inventing others. It is not necessary to agree with all the author's conclusions to see that his book is rich in interest and information.

A. S. B.

"Widows Who Sit in Front"

NOW comes a large and scholarly volume to the book table written by two Oxford men, J. Vernon Bartlett and A. J. Carlyle. Their "*Christianity in History, a Study of Religious Development*" shows that women started out in the Apostolic Church with the same rights to be considered in its councils as had men. Whether men or women, if they were "charismatic people," that is, persons spiritually endowed with gifts of "tongues," or of healing power or of preaching power, they were looked upon as natural leaders.

So divine or supernatural was the commission inherent in the gift of prophecy or of spirit-prompted prayer—both forms of the higher ministry—that it overruled even the Jewish custom and prejudice against women's playing a public part with men. Paul allows this form of woman's participation in church while disallowing the more normal ones.

"The widows who sit in front," say these Oxford scholars, "in some parts of the East ranked as female presbyters and so within the priesthood."

It was not until the third century that the tendency to lower the dignity of widows and presbyteresses and deaconesses prevailed. "Therewith," these gentlemen would have the world know, "anything like equality between the sexes in the Church's ministry vanished, and, so far, has revived only in very limited circles, in modern times. Ministry of women in the Church to an extent adequate to the idea of Christianity, and even to early Christian practice is still a thing of the future. It *may mark a fresh era in the spiritualization of humanity.*"

In the Professions

The Woman Preacher

OUT in Ohio the woman preacher idea has penetrated the Presbyterian fold, long the most literal interpreter of the "let-your-women-keep silence-in-the-churches" doctrine.

Miss Minnie Ellet is reported by the *Akron Beacon Journal* as having carried the banner of women's equal rights as preacher fairly into the ministerial camp.

"As long as women were being allowed to vote in many states, and to be elected to Legislatures and Congress and to make gas masks and to plow corn, and to practice law and medicine, and write for the newspapers, why shouldn't they be given equal rights in church as well—the right to sit in at meetings of vestry and boards of deacons, and even to preach, if need be? she asked.

"She went to headquarters. She wrote to the new Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, a Southerner, Rev. J. Frank Smith, of Dallas, Texas.

"And Dr. Smith's reply sent Minnie hustling in from old Springfield with the glad tidings. "For he went 'clear across' for suffrage. Here is his letter:

"'The City Temple,
"'J. Frank Smith, Pastor,
"'Dallas, Texas,
"'June 18, 1918.

"'Minnie J. Ellet,
"'East Akron, Ohio.
"'My Dear Friend:

"'Your communications reached me and I read them with joy. I am very sympathetic toward woman's work and place on this little clod of ours. Nothing is too good for her. I am in favor of her voting, preaching, and doing anything else that needs to be done around her Father's House and in her Father's world. If she wants to be a soldier and put the kaiser to flight, it might be embarrassing to some of us men, but I'm satisfied the kaiser would be more embarrassed. Some of these days the Presbyterian Church is going to do what you say—put woman side by side with her brother in all the work of the Kingdom. With best wishes for you in your work, I am,

"'Very truly yours,
"'J. FRANK SMITH.'"

Upon receipt of this letter Miss Ellet wrote as follows to the *Woman Citizen:*

"My Dears: When I sent you a copy of my 1916 letter to General Assembly Commissioners for endorsement of the Suffrage Resolution (it went through swimmingly), I told you I'd keep right on until Presbyterians put woman on equal footing with man in church—I think I'm advancing. One sentence I wrote Cleveland ministers was: 'This woman has known more than one ungodly man, to hold the sacred office of ruling elder; she remembers that the mother of every minister and elder is a woman; she knows that the most godly of women may be ordained neither elder nor minister, and she wonders if Presbyterian doctrines hold ungodly men superior to godly women?' One D. D.'s amazing reply was that he had always opposed women's having spiritual rule because she was so much man's superior spiritually that were she allowed to serve as elder or trustee she'd soon place the male members in such a state of humiliation that finally no men could be found to serve with her; that this was not pleasantry; that he had women in prayer meeting; that even elders could not be persuaded to take part when these women were present. Is he right? Yes and no. Women are men's superiors spiritually because God intended man and woman to march side by side, neither one superior nor inferior to the other; man, in his desire to dominate, placed the twain in the position of driver and driven, unconsciously putting himself in the rear, and only as brave Christian women have taken the bits in their teeth and dragged men whither he would not, has he kept any of his God-given spirituality. But the Doctor's logic is faulty; how can the great Presbyterian Church, or any other church, expect to grow spiritually if only the less spiritual side have any ruling voice?

"I sent all this and much more to Dr. Smith. I told him North must find some other goat than South upon whom to cast its sins; that Texas was ahead of Ohio in suffrage, state prohibition and ratification and saved church and country in Democracy. We don't understand its first principles. It is NOT 'of, for and by' the MALE adult."

Opportunities

THE National City Company, New York City, has recently graduated a class of thirty-five bond salesmen, twenty of whom were women.

A CENTRAL registration system for technically qualified college students and graduates has been installed by the Women's Collegiate Section, United States Employment Service, United States Department of Labor, of which Miss Julia Newton Brooks, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., is in charge.

NORTH CAROLINA college women organized for war work are doing tasks held unfeminine before the war. One girl drives a milk wagon, two drive trucks, fifteen will divide up responsibility for mowing the 25-acre campus of the Normal School throughout the summer, and ten have hoed 75 acres of corn for the college.

A PRELIMINARY course in employment management was given this summer, at Cleveland, Ohio, according to a statement made by Captain Boyd Fisher of the War Industries Board, 717 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C. This course gave actual factory work, besides class lectures and discussions to women who wished to enter the field of employment management, but who lacked the qualifications which relate to industrial experience. Living expenses and about $15 for books covered the necessary expenditure, for the two months' course, and there was no tuition fee. Students will be paid beginning wages of operators ($12 per week) in factories offering them practical experience.

ARE BEST *for*
SOCKS and SWEATERS
KHAKI, GRAY, BLUE and NATURAL

Patriotic Women and all War Relief Organizations—knitters who are doing their bit—can secure PROMPT DELIVERIES at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Write for Samples

E. P. BOND & COMPANY
13 East 22d Street New York City

Women are now admitted to courses in employment management at Rochester, Pittsburgh, New York and Boston. Applicants must be not under twenty-five years of age and must have had at least a high school education and three years' actual experience in the factory.

TURKEY has her Waacs also. The Association of Ottoman Women is enrolling a battalion work behind the front. As soon as they can be trained women will be placed in command.

Males Still Hold Privilege

ONE more of the reluctantly conceded privileges of the male Briton is still grudgingly held in his own control. British women may vote; but their ungenerous men folk make them wait until they are thirty. Women may elect men to Parliament, but they may not sit in the councils of state, thus reversing the half-rights of Dutch women, who may be chosen to represent constituents in the Dutch Parliament but may not themselves have any voice in elections.

All of the law officers of England, Scotland and Ireland were unanimous in their ruling against women in Parliament, according to a statement in the House of Commons, on August 8, by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THAT the Labor Party of Great Britain does not expect to submit to the recent decision that women are not eligible to Parliament without making a fight is indicated by press dispatches which announce the calling of a convention of the women for October 16, when this and other problems will be considered. It is said that the convention will consider questions relating to the civil and political rights of the new voters, and will demand that women be given the right of membership in the House of Commons.

Lady Rhondda, widow of Viscount Rhondda, British Food Controller, has announced her intention as a peeress to claim her right to sit in the House of Lords.

Despite the ruling denying women the right to sit in Parliament, Great Britain's new voters have made considerable progress in exercising their new political prerogatives, according to dispatches. Women are members of thirty government commissions, including those dealing with the readjustment of labor conditions after the war. Eight women are members of the luxury tax subcommittee, and are reported to be exercising an important influence in other committees and organizations.

Where to Stop and Why

HOTEL McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street, New York
An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women
Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.
Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON.

The Sunflower Lunch
167 Tremont Street
is run for the benefit of the cause, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.
Take your lunch there. Recommend it to your friends. Send it gifts of fruit or vegetables from your garden.
Come in and visit the War Service Shop, at the same address. It is doing patriotic service.

SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT
3 EAST 38th STREET
NEW YORK

The Prohibition Party

(*Continued from page* 248)

low man—must stand with him when he is right, but part with him when he is wrong."

(6.) Because an increased prohibition vote is always indicative of a strong prohibition sentiment and influences politicians more than is commonly supposed.

(7.) Some presume that the Prohibition Party was organized for one object and when that object is secured there would be no further need of this party, and it would go out of existence. The Republican Party was organized for substantially one object, but it has not yet ceased to exist.

If all who believe in Prohibition would unite in the Prohibition Party, its main object, Prohibition, would be secured and a new, clean party would be elected to power. Surely this would not be a calamity in American politics.

This Is the Fourth

THE Minnesota State Bar Association adopted the following resolution unanimously at its annual meeting in Faribault, August 14:

WHEREAS, We believe in the national enfranchisement of women,

BE IT RESOLVED, First, that we call upon the United States Senate to pass the pending Federal Suffrage Amendment; Second, that we recommend to the Minnesota Legislature that this amendment be duly ratified.

Senator Frank E. Putnam fathered the resolution. He has been a faithful friend of suffrage in the state senate for many years. Mr. Frank Crassweller of Duluth and Mr. Stiles Burr of St. Paul were among those who ably assisted Mr. Putnam in getting it through. The president of the association, Mr. George W. Buffington of Minneapolis, was friendly and helpful in his attitude toward the resolution.

The bar associations of Tennessee, Iowa and Arkansas also adopted similar resolutions.

The Congregational Idea

The Illinois Association of Congregational Churches at its annual convention passed a resolution which follows:

"We rejoice that the Congregational idea of equality of women and men has been recognized by so many states and we urge a speedy passage of the National Suffrage Amendment and the passage of the Illinois Suffrage Amendment so that the women of our Nation may be speedily enfranchised."

Resolved in N. C.

"That the national crisis of war has given women the greatest opportunity for service ever before made possible and that we desire an even larger measure of service, which enfranchisement of women alone would confer.

"Therefore, we, members of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association, do go on record as endorsing the bill now pending in Congress for the enfranchisement of women."

(Signed) BLANCHE STAFFORD, R. N.,
Secy. N. C. State Nurses Asso.

In Honor of Lucy Stone

(*Continued from page* 254)

the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government celebrated with a picnic at the old home of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell at Dorchester, inviting a number of the young sailors in the United States service. The arrangements were made by Mrs. Coe and Mrs. Pinkham. After an open air supper Miss Blackwell told the boys about her father's and mother's experiences in the early days. One of the young men present was a descendant of Lucretia Mott. The evening closed with music and dancing.

First from Massachusetts

IN connection with the recent Lucy Stone anniversary, some of the papers have said that she was the first woman in America to take a college degree. This is an error. She was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree; but women had been graduating from Oberlin for several years before she became a student there. She would be the last person to wish to claim any credit that does not belong to her.

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Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Among the pioneer suffragists she was the only woman who had taken a regular college degree. Julia Ward Howe, a great advocate of the higher education, used to attribute Lucy Stone's good judgment and high mindedness, in large measure, to her college training; but in this I cannot think that Mrs. Howe was right. There are plenty of college graduates, both men and women, who show very little judgment, and many persons are levelheaded and magnanimous who have never taken a college course. A. S. B.

Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference Postponed

THE Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference will not be held this year as previously announced. This decision was reached by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the conference because of the heavy demands made upon the women of the country through the war situation, which would make it impossible for many to attend. It was originally planned to hold the conference in September at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Land Army

(*Continued from page* 253)

proved that such outdoor labor is not harmful. One large camp reports an average gain of nine pounds per worker, and in every case the physical condition of the women in Land Army camps has been pronounced to be excellent.

Government departments and thirty-two organizations—patriotic groups and organizations of women—have been co-operating with the work of the Woman's Land Army this year. Thirty-four women's colleges have also helped in furthering the movement, either by carrying on recruiting or by instituting special courses to train women for agricultural work. The need of dairy workers has been specially emphasized. In many colleges throughout the country women are being trained for this special phase of farm work, for which they are said to be fitted.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that the Woman's Land Army expects with another season to be in a position to place units more widely under trained and efficient leadership and that work for organization of the states and counties and the preparing of women for agricultural life would go on during the winter.

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By Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, and "THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PLACE IN POLITICS." By Adella Potter, Superintendent of Organization Department of Anti-Saloon League of New York.

August 31st—"THE NATIONAL PARTY."
By Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, Member of the National Executive Committee of the National Party.

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By Mrs. Lloyd, Candidate for State Treasurer of New York on the Single Tax Ticket.

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